

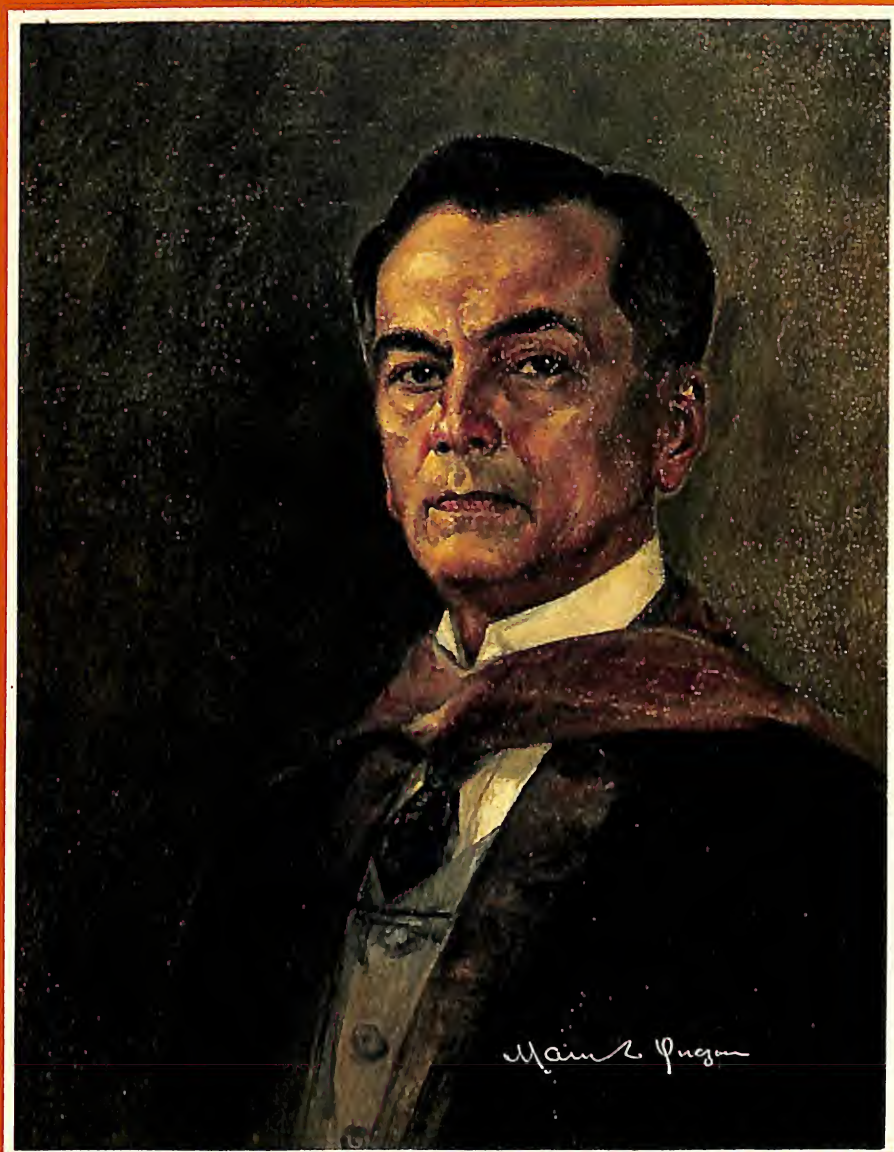


BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

VOL. V NO. 3

JULY 1978



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BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

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Editorial Consultant: Rodolfo V. Romero

Editor: Dr. Benito J. Legarda

Executive Editor: Dr. Angelita G. Legarda

Editorial Advisers: Manuel P. Manahan, Antonio V. Bantug, Guy Davis

Cover of this issue devoted to Manuel L. Quezon, this year being the centenary of his birth, features his portrait as painted in oil by Miranda and belonging to the Central Bank Corporate Art Collection.

Editorial

It is a measure of the stature of the man that three articles in this issue on Manuel L. Quezon only begin to reveal a small part of what he signified to his country and his people.

M. N. Querol traces his political career from the Revolution to the Commonwealth. Carlos Quirino gives sidelights on Quezon the man, with emphasis on his lack of vindictiveness toward political rivals and his effort to bring the government closer to the people.

There is of course more. Social Justice as a political goal owes much to his espousal while President of the Commonwealth, when together with Osmeña he oversaw the country's transition to final independence. The forces he set in motion then have developed and gathered strength down to our time, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The road had often been rough, but it has been well marked by milestones in social legislation.

Despite his imperious and autocratic reputation, he was paradoxically a man of intellectual humility, in the sense that he recognized his own limitations. It is said that he once convened his cabinet to discuss a certain subject and told them to talk freely and fully, as he knew nothing about it and wanted to learn from their discussion.

It was a personal tragedy that he was forced by events to spend the last years of his life in exile, and that the ardent nationalist should in the end die on foreign soil without seeing the attainment of his life-long goal of complete independence. But even in that dark period of the country's history, he was a symbol of resistance to foreign tyranny, and by his participation as head of state in Allied war councils discharged the role of an independent statesman in advance of formal independence.

Barrilla joins the rest of the Filipino people in observing the centenary of the birth of Manuel Luis Quezon, statesman and nationalist.

QUEZON: THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

by M. N. Querol

The Philippine Assembly met at the Manila Grand Opera House on a sunless day, October 14, 1907. Though inexperienced, it went straight to the first order of business, electing Sergio Osmeña speaker and Manuel L. Quezon majority floor leader. Both were 29 years old.

The Philippines had come a long way since June 12, 1898, when it declared itself independent. In battle after battle Emilio Aguinaldo's troops had retreated before better-equipped American forces, each time after hitting back savagely and exacting a high price in American blood. This had convinced the Americans that the Filipinos would give up only if given a measure of what they were fighting for. The result was that the U.S. Congress passed the Philippine Bill of 1902.

The Philippine Bill put the executive power in the hands of an American governor-general, but it also placed the Filipino people under the protection of a Bill of Rights, vested the judicial power in the courts, and established an elective, Filipino-dominated Philippine Assembly



as the lower house of a two-chamber legislature which had an appointive Philippine Commission (composed of Americans and Filipinos) as the upper body.

Armed resistance to American rule tapered off. In this new setting, the Aguinaldo age ended and the Quezon age began. Aguinaldo and his key associates



*Pres. Quezon with Gen.
Emilio Aguinaldo.*

faded. Leadership fell into the hands of young men who had played subordinate roles in the fight against the Americans. But the central objective remained the same: independence.

Osmeña had Chinese blood. Though a lawyer, his first love was journalism. He proved his courage in 1899 by making a dangerous voyage from his native Cebu to Luzon, breaking through the American lines in order to meet with Aguinaldo in Tarlac and get instructions for the Cebu Revolutionary Junta. After trying to keep resistance alive through a newspaper called *El Nuevo Dia*, he plunged into politics, becoming governor of Cebu. He was cool and deliberate under fire.

Quezon was a Spanish *meztizo* from Baler, a small town on the northern

Tayabas coast. About five-foot-six and slight of build, he was practicing law when the Americans landed. He fought in Aguinaldo's army as a captain in Bataan. After Aguinaldo's capture, he was elected governor of Tayabas. An impulsive man, he cut a dramatic figure, volatile and unpredictable.

As speaker of the Assembly, Osmeña was the No. 1 Filipino leader. Quezon was No. 2. In a few short years, impulsiveness was to outmaneuver deliberation and the positions would be reversed. Osmeña's leadership would then blur into the Quezon age.

But a few key figures of the Aguinaldo age remained. One was Benito Legarda. Another was Pablo Ocampo. They were appointed as the first Filipino resident



The First Philippine Commission.

commissioners to Washington — spokesmen for the Philippines and members of the U.S. Congress in every sense except the right to vote.

For Legarda, who had been the vice president of the Malolos Congress, this was a new political career. Convinced the future lay in collaboration with the

Americans, he had joined the Partido Federal and got appointed a member of the American-dominated nine-man Philippine Commission. He moved to the Partido Nacionalista, led by Osmeña and Quezon, once he realized he was not articulating the popular will.

Stocky and quick-witted, Ocampo had served as a secretary to the Malolos Congress. During most of the fighting against the Americans, he was an Aguinaldo secret agent in Manila.

The fight for independence thus moved into the second round. With Osmeña in Manila calling the shots, reinforced by the volatile Quezon, Legarda and Ocampo sailed to Washington to argue the Philippine case. Round No. 1 had been lost in the battlefield. In Round No. 2, the U.S. Congress was the place to win it.

Economic legislation passed by the U.S. Congress had been as basic as the political framework it set up for the



Sergio Osmeña.

Philippines. Tariffs on Philippine exports to the U.S. were cut by 25 percent. This gave the major Philippine export industries — hemp, sugar and tobacco — a competitive edge in the U.S. market.

The tariff reduction was needed. As a result of the war, farms on most of Luzon had deteriorated. Work animals had all but disappeared. Except for subsistence farming in small plots, agricultural production had come to a dead stop. A bureau of agriculture had to be organized to speed up rehabilitation. Model farms and experiment stations were put up to demonstrate scientific methods of cultivation.

The country's potential were indicated in the census of 1903. Population was 7.6 million, most of it Christian. More than half of the population — 55.8 percent — was illiterate, spread in rural districts of an archipelago with a total land area of roughly 30 million hectares. Somewhat less than half of the total land area was covered by commercial forest, the rest by mountain and farmland. Outside of beer, sugar and tobacco, there was little industrialization. There were considerable reserves of gold, iron ore, manganese and

copper. Surrounded by water, the country ought to have a large teeming fishing industry.

Nonetheless, though still licking its wounds, the country was moving forward. Three things happened in 1903. For one thing, Manila saw its first automobile. The American-owned Meralco acquired the horse-drawn Manila tramway, pushing Manila into the electric age. And the Philippines got a new currency based on gold.

A young businessman named Leopold Kahn introduced the automobile, an import from France. So brisk was the Manila market that Khan's import quickly ran into tight competition from American models.

The unfolding electrical age would in two years change the horse-drawn Meralco tramway into electrically-driven cars. The rest of the transport industry was active. The Manila-Dagupan Railway, seized by the Americans during the war, was back in commercial operation, with commerce flowing on its 195 kilometers of track. Motor vehicles were beginning to edge carromata and carabao cart off the country's 1,400 kilometers of road.



The first Philippine Assembly. Quezon is shown inset.

Inter-island shipping was also pushing forward, with vessels calling on 196 domestic ports.

The new Philippine coin removed an anomaly. Up to 1903 the silver-based Mexican and Spanish-Philippine peso was the country's legal tender. This was confusing, for the Philippines politically had nothing more to do with Spain and Mexico. Furthermore, silver was fluctuating in value from day to day, giving businessmen headaches and ulcers. The U.S. Congress removed the uncertainty, creating a Philippine peso based on gold, valued at half the American dollar. New Philippine coins — a silver peso, half-pesos and assorted pieces — were soon in mintage.

These events created ripple effects. A steam-powered rice thresher was introduced in 1904, the first of many machines which were to make mechanized agriculture possible. The American-owned Philippine Railway supplemented the Manila-Dagupan Railway in 1906 with long lines of track in Cebu and Panay. With the transport network expanding, farmers and processors now had more and bigger markets within reach, and goods could be distributed quickly at less cost.

The preferential U.S. tariffs provided new momentum to economic development. To the list of Philippine exports was added two related items, copra and coconut oil, which were coming into prominence as basic ingredients in the manufacture of soap and margarine. The rising curve in the export market increased local purchasing power. By 1907 the domestic market was making

yearly gross sales of well over ₱400 million. The retail trade, however, stayed under foreign control, mostly Chinese.

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909 swung the preferential market into partial free trade. The new law assigned quotas to all Philippine exports except rice. All shipments within quotas were to be admitted into the U.S. market duty-free; everything in excess had to pay the full tariff. On the other hand, any amount of U.S. goods was to be admitted into Philippine ports duty-free.

This was the economic backdrop against which Round No. 2 in the fight for independence was fought.

Convinced that most of the American people knew little or nothing about the Philippines, Manuel Quezon took a crash course in English and got himself appointed resident commissioner to Washington, succeeding Pablo Ocampo. He sailed to San Francisco in 1909, a plan for an information campaign in his pocket. He wanted Congress to pass an independence bill. It would never do this, he was sure, unless it get a message to do so from American public opinion. It was hard to see the American people exerting this kind of pressure unless they knew the Filipinos better.

In Benito Legarda, Quezon found an effective associate in Washington. Legarda kept the home fires burning while Quezon traveled to key points in the U.S., wangling invitations to speak before influential groups. His talks were variations on the same theme. Independence, he said, had made America prosperous and great. It would do the same thing for the Filipino people. The American people



The Council of State in 1920. Senate Pres. Quezon is seated fourth from right beside Gov-Gen. Francis Burton Harrison.

were therefore called upon to instruct their representatives in Congress to pass a Philippine independence bill.

Quezon did not rely solely on the spoken word. He reinforced it with a press bureau which funnelled material about the Philippines to influential American newspapers.

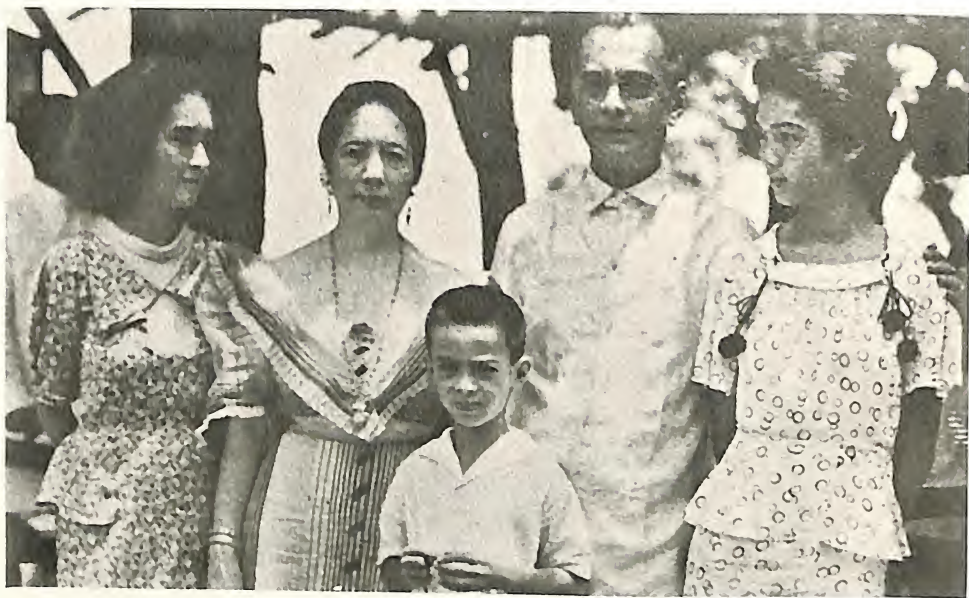
Events were shaping up pretty much the way Quezon hoped they would. In 1912 the Democrats overthrew the Republicans, gaining the White House and sizable majorities in the House and the Senate. The Democrats traditionally took anti-imperialist positions. At Quezon's instigation, Rep. William Atkinson Jones, Democrat of Virginia, presented a bill granting the Philippines independence "as soon as a stable government can be

established." The House passed the bill, 211 to 59. An amendment to grant independence within four years of approval deadlocked the vote in the Senate, 41 for and 41 against, and the Vice President of the United States broke the tie with a vote for passage. In a conference of the two chambers, the amendment was voted out, and the bill was enacted as passed by the House. Signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 29, 1916, the bill became the Jones Law.

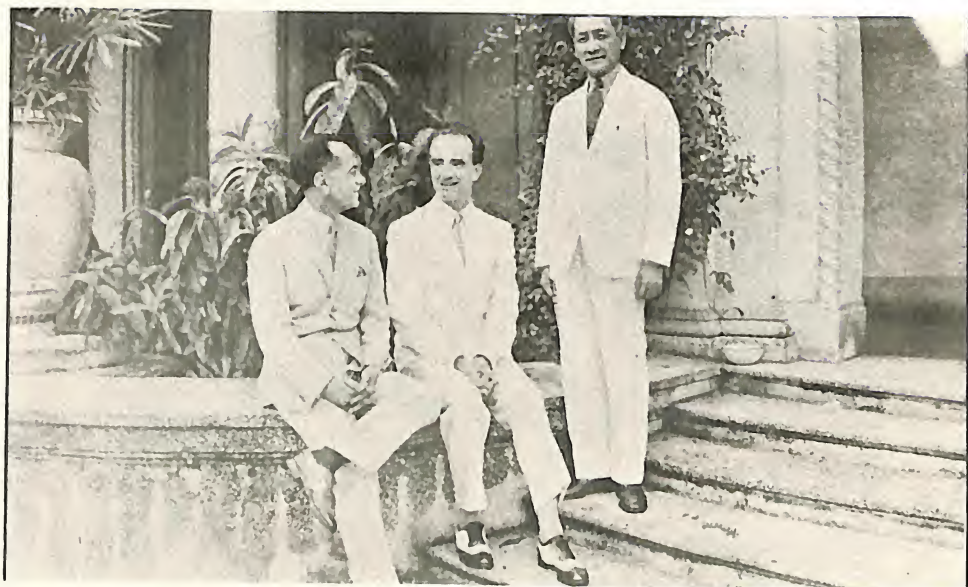
Though short of independence, it brought the Filipinos closer to their dream. The Bill of Rights had been lifted bodily out of the Philippine Bill of 1902 and made part of the new organic act. The basic change lay in the legislative



Quezon at the rostrum as Senate President.



Quezon with his family – Doña Aurora, and children Zenaida, Maria Aurora, and Manuel, Jr.



Quezon with Osmeña and Governor – General Frank Murphy at Malacañang.

power. The Commission was abolished to give way to a 24-seat, completely Filipino Senate. The Assembly was reconstituted into a 93-seat House of Representatives. In short, the legislative power was completely in Filipino hands. Even the executive power ceased to be completely American; the governor-general was to be assisted by a preponderantly Filipino Cabinet.

Quezon put the Jones Law in his pocket and sailed home to a hero's welcome. Thousands crowded the pier in Manila to catch a glimpse of him as he stepped ashore. His name became a byword.

He ran for the Senate and became its president. From the time he got seated at the rostrum, he attracted power like filings to a magnet. Though Osmeña got elected with little opposition to the speakership of the House, his fortunes

were on the wane. Quezon was on the way to becoming No. 1.

The Big Depression, which rose out of nowhere in 1928, proved to be an effective if unwelcome ally. By 1931 business had become so slack in the U.S. that thousands got thrown out of work. The crunch was so hard that U.S. producers in competition with Philippine exports put the squeeze on Congress to pass an independence bill. Once independent, the Philippines would have to pay the full tariff and lose its competitive advantage in the U.S. market. The result was the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Act, passed by a Democratic Congress.

President Herbert Hoover vetoed the bill, saying it was unfair to cut the Philippines adrift without the protection of the U.S. market, but Congress overrode the veto.



President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signing the Philippine Constitution, 23 March 1935, witnessed by American and Filipino officials headed by Quezon (Seated right).

The bill split the Nacionalista leadership wide open. Osmeña and Manuel Roxas, a new star in the Philippine political sky, thought it was the best that could be got out of Congress and urged that it be accepted. Quezon disagreed. The bill, he said, would put the Philippines in the short end of its trade with the U.S. In addition, Philippine dignity was offended by provisions allowing the U.S. to keep military and naval bases in the country. Finally, the powers of the American high commissioner, who was to be the symbol of the American presence during the 10-year transition to independence, were so indefinite he could do almost anything.

But the Philippine legislature had to accept or reject the bill. That was the point. If Quezon was to prevail, he would have the majority in both chambers. The result was the division of the country into antis and pros — for and against the bill — and the bitterest political infighting that

the nation had so far seen. The anti-victory was overwhelming. Even before the vote was taken, the pro side had become a political wasteland. Osmeña was deposed as Senate president pro tem. So was Roxas as speaker of the House.

In 1933 Quezon went to the U.S. to try and get a better bill. The new President of the U.S., Franklin Delano Roosevelt, told him frankly what to expect. Congress, Roosevelt told him, could be persuaded to do two things. First, scrap the notion of allowing the U.S. to retain military and naval bases in the Philippines. Second, agree to correct whatever “imperfections and inequalities” there might be in Philippine-American trade. Outside of these two stipulations, the rest of a new independence bill would have to be pure Hare-Hawes-Cutting.

Quezon was satisfied. He thought the two provisions made all the difference.



Inauguration of the Commonwealth before the Legislative Building, November 15, 1935.



Quezon taking the oath of office as first President of the Commonwealth.

Containing Roosevelt's two stipulations, the Tydings-McDuffie bill quickly passed the legislative wringer and became law in March 1934. On May 1 – the 36th anniversary of Dewey's victory in Manila bay – the Philippine legislature accepted it. A Constitution was drafted for a Commonwealth of the Philippines. The Commonwealth was inaugurated on November 15, 1935.

Faced with a difficult economic situation, the splintered Nacionalista Party had closed ranks. In nationwide balloting two months previously, Quezon had been elected President and Osmeña Vice President. Now, at inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol near the Luneta, Quezon faced a dazzling audience. President Roosevelt was represented by his secretary of war, George H. Dern. The Vice President of the United States, John

Nance Garner, was present. So was the speaker of the House of Representatives, Joseph W. Byrns. In an honored place was Francis Burton Harrison, who in his day as governor-general had gone out of his way to give the Filipinos every chance at self-government. Frank Murphy was doing his duty as governor-general for the last time.

It was a sunny day. Quezon was in top hat and spats, his left chest studded with medallions. As he delivered his inaugural address, his voice was picked up by radio and broadcast to all the Filipino people. With God's grace, he said, he intended to do his work with courage.

The transition to independence was to be 10 years. It would be a long journey. As he spoke, Quezon's rhetoric was down to earth. He was telling his people to take the first step. □

ANECDOTES ABOUT QUEZON

by Carlos Quirino

Probably more stories are told about President Manuel L. Quezon than any other public official of this country. If he had good facets in his character, he also had many faults — which made him a very human person, just like you and me. He was quick to anger, and just as quick to subside — he possessed a mercurial temperament that angered many people, and also endeared him to others. I shall relate some of the many anecdotes about this great Filipino that will give an inkling of his character.

For one thing, he never held a grudge against the persons who had called him names, or criticized him severely, specially those made during a political struggle — and there were many during his lifetime. One of these incidents referred to my relative Elpidio Quirino, who had opposed him in the selection of a Speaker for the National Assembly. Quezon wanted Jose Yulo for the job, but Don Elpidio felt that he was popular enough with the to-be-elected Assemblymen that he could win the Speakership. With the help of wealthy Negros backers who wanted Yulo to become the Speaker,

Benito Soliven defeated Don Elpidio for the seat in the Assembly.

When Don Elpidio's name was brought up for a position in the Commonwealth administration during a caucus of the party, many opposed his inclusion on the grounds that he had opposed Quezon's wishes.

"Gentlemen," said Quezon, "Quirino went against Quezon the president of the Nacionalista party, but not against Quezon the President of the Philippines. He is a capable and an experienced public official. He will therefore be my next Secretary of the Interior."

Again there was the case of Rafael Palma who had been one of Quezon's most vitriolic critics. It was Palma who had advocated that our leader should be "*Filipinos de cara y corazon*" (Filipino of face and heart) obliquely hitting Quezon for his Spanish physiognomy. When Quezon rejected acceptance of the Hawes-Hare-Cutting law granting independence to the islands after a transition period of ten years, Palma publicly branded Quezon "a renegade to the cause of Philippine independence."

These words hurt Quezon to the quick, and he vowed "never to see Palma again." When Sergio Osmeña recommended to Quezon the appointment of Palma to the Supreme Court during the Commonwealth Government, Quezon refused to do so.

But when Palma was on his last illness a few years later, with no money to pay for his hospitalization, Quezon immediately named him chairman of the National Council of Education so that Palma could secure his retirement pay and die with no financial worries.

The late Manuel Zamora, protocol officer at Malacañan Palace, had many anecdotes about his President. These are some of them:

One morning while walking in the Palace garden, Quezon noticed that an acacia tree near the gates fronting Aviles Street (now J. P. Laurel) had been cut down.

"Who ordered that acacia cut down?" he thundered, as his eyebrows twitched — a sure sign of repressed anger.

"Secretary Jorge Vargas, sir, yesterday," replied the gardener.

"Tell him to come here at once."

When the Executive Secretary came running from the Executive Office, he trembled a little, for it was obvious that *el presidente* was very angry.

After verifying that it was Vargas who had given the order, Quezon said, "Jorge, I want you to put back that tree in 24 hours - or else . . ."

Vargas nodded dumbly, realizing that a large tree which had been sawn at the base could never be replanted.

"Yes, Mr. President," said George, and

for several days afterwards he did not show up at the Palace. But he need not have feared his irate boss, for in an hour Quezon had completely forgotten about the acacia tree.

One day, while on his way to inspect the new buildings being constructed in what is now Quezon City, the President saw a group of humbly dressed people outside the Palace gates. When Quezon returned in his car two hours later, the group was still there, drenched by the rain that had fallen in the interim.

Learning from Zamora that they were farmers from Cavite province who had a petition to bring before him, he exploded with the words: "*Puñeta* (Spanish equivalent of dammit), why didn't you tell me before I left the Palace?"

The farmers had come at the behest of their provincial governor, Luis Ferrer, who had made the appointment not with Zamora but with Col. Manuel Nieto, the senior aide-de-camp.

The President had the group brought in to the social hall next to the Pasig river and ordered that they be served with sandwiches and hot coffee.

"You didn't have to come here to present your petition," he told them in Tagalog. "You are poor and in making this trip you must have spent your last centavos. Here in Malacañan, which is really your Palace, I have at least six cars which you can use to bring you back to your homes.

"When the people, specially the common people are in need," he said, "it is the duty of this government to go to the people, and not wait for the people to come to it. As your President, I

want you to know that this is my policy."

Added Zamora, "As far as I can remember, this was the first time that the policy of bringing the government closer to the people was enunciated."

A serio-comic incident took place one day while Quezon was strolling in the Palace garden. He noticed somebody was staring at him from the second floor of the executive building. He called for that person, who turned out to be the chief of the records section of the law division, named Feliciano Tayag.

"Why did you keep looking at me?" Quezon asked, and before Tayag could answer, said: "Who are you?" Again, before the flustered employee could answer, Quezon fired a third question: "Why are you wearing that luxurious mustache?"

Now, Don Manuel had sported such a mustache during his salad days, when he was a member of the Philippine Assembly and while Resident Commissioner to the United States, but had shaved it off prior to his return to the Islands after the passage of the Jones Law.

Poor Tayag was so scared that he could only hem and haw in reply.

"Shave it off!" ordered the President, turning away.

Tayag reportedly shaved it off that very day. Since that time he remained without hirsute adornment, and when he tried to revive it during the Japanese

occupation, he observed: "My mustache got so scared of President Quezon that it had refused to grow since then."

Quezon was careful not to show favoritism towards any of his relatives. Once he noted that a nephew of his wife, a member of the Presidential Guards, used to have his meals at their table after they were through eating.

"Why is he eating here?" the President asked his wife, Dña. Aurora.

"The food given the guards are so poor that I've asked him to eat here," she replied. "Please let him stay."

"Well, in that case I'll have to allow all the guards to eat at our table."

His wife saw the point, and from that time on her relative ate in the mess hall with the other soldiers.

Quezon was not above making fun of himself. Zamora relates that he once had a portrait of Don Manuel in his office, a painting done in the modernistic manner after Pablo Picasso.

"Zamora," said the President as he saw the painting in the protocol office; "*sino ba and lukong-lukong iyan?* (who's that crazy guy there?)"

"Kayo ho," said Zamora, feeling terribly embarrassed. "*Retrato ninyo ho iyan* (You, sir, it's your picture)."

Quezon grinned. "*Kung ako ito, bakit mukhang lukong-luko?*" (If that's me why do I look like crazy). And then he walked away. Zamora's heirs now prize that portrait of *el presidente*. □



SOME QUOTATIONS FROM QUEZON'S SPEECHES

My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins.

Ask the bird, Sir, who is enclosed in a golden cage if he would prefer his cage and the care of his owner to the freedom of the skies and the allure of the forest.

What a beautiful spectacle for the country to behold political fights limited to discussion of principles and eliminating personalities!

The man has not yet been born who can make me forget what is due to myself, nor is there under the heavens any price however great that can make me even for a moment eschew the dictates of human dignity.

Victory or defeat has to me the same value in the face of duty well done.

A new edifice shall arise, not out of the ashes of the past, but out of the standing materials of the living present.

I face the future with hope and fortitude, certain that God never abandons a people who ever follow His unerring and guiding Hand.

The ultimate bulwark of liberty is the readiness of free citizens to sacrifice themselves in defense of that boon.

We are living in an age in which civilized society can only endure if justice is equally accorded to the rich and poor. Those who have can hope to keep



what they have if they share it with those working for them.

Reverence for law as the expression of the popular will is the starting point in a democracy.

The administration of justice can not be expected to rise higher than the moral and intellectual standards of the men who dispense it.

Liberty and independence can be possessed only by those who are ready to pay the price in life or fortune. □

MANUEL L. QUEZON AND PHILIPPINE NUMISMATICS

by Angelita G. Legarda, M.D.

Manuel Luis Quezon, statesman, leader, and first President of the Commonwealth, through his dedicated efforts to gain Philippine independence, left us a legacy in Philippine numismatics as well.

Quezon, who was chairman of the committee on appropriations and floor leader in the first Philippine Assembly, had shown himself to be a man of brilliant mind, charming personality, and an admirable spirit of dedication to the public welfare. It was no wonder that he was thus chosen to be Resident Commissioner to the Congress of the United States. It was during his maiden speech on the floor of the U.S. Congress that, among other things, he said:

“Ask the bird, Sir, who is enclosed in a golden cage if he would prefer his cage and the care of his owner to the freedom of the skies and allure of the forest! ”

Many years intervened, many problems and difficulties faced and resolved, and many efforts unceasingly exerted before the law which would lead to independence was accepted by the

Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934.

The Commonwealth of the Philippines officially came into being with the induction into office on November 15, 1935, of Manuel Luis Quezon as President and Sergio Osmeña as Vice-President. The inauguration was attended by high officials of the U.S. government. The Independence Act which had led to this provided for a United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and Frank Murphy, who was governor-general at the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, was the first United States High Commissioner.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth was commemorated by a set of three silver coins which have become key coins in the cabinets of collectors of Philippine coins. The coins were minted at the Manila Mint, and designed by Ambrosio Morales.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth also produced a change in the design of the circulating coinage in that the seal of the Commonwealth replaced the American eagle and shield on the reverse of existing denominations, i.e. one



Commonwealth Inauguration Commemorative coins. Clockwise from top: Quezon-Murphy, 1P; Quezon-Roosevelt, 1P; common reverse; and Quezon-Murphy, 50¢.



Medal marking the inauguration of the Commonwealth.



Medal issued to commemorate the inauguration of the Manila-Legaspi railroad line.

centavo, five centavos, ten centavos, and twenty centavos.

Another commemorative item for the inauguration of the Commonwealth was a medal, issued in silver and in bronze, designed by Daniel Zamora, of the firm Zamora Hermanos. Mintage of the medals was 5000. The obverse shows the profile of President Quezon, with a view of the Legislative Building in Manila beneath the bust, and "MANUEL LUIS QUEZON" above. The reverse depicted the newly adopted coat-of-arms of the Philippine Commonwealth, which was similar to the old seal, except for the Philippine flag with the three stars on the yellow field, with red and blue on the lower part of the seal, and also mounted by the castle and dolphin of the old coat-of-arms of the city of Manila. The legend of the reverse reads: "COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES" in large letters and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in smaller letters below it in the upper portion, and the date "NOV. 15, 1935" below. The issue price for these medals was \$2 each. At the time it was stated that the dies were to be defaced and

placed in the National Museum.

It is a sad trick of fate that Quezon did not live to see his country achieve the independence he strove for. However, events and accomplishments during his administration were often commemorated by medals to enrich the collector's cabinet.

President Quezon's birthday on August 19, 1936, which was celebrated as a campaign against tuberculosis was commemorated by a uniface bronze medal manufactured by Zamora, featuring the President's bust profile, facing left, within a circle in the center; above, in two lines: "August 19, 1936 — MANUEL L. Quezon"; and below, "FIFTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY".



In May, 1938 Pres. Quezon officially inaugurated the opening of the Manila-Legaspi railroad line, an event commemorated by a bronze medal 44 mm. in size. The obverse depicts a running train with Mayon volcano in the background, all within a circle, and around the circle the legend "MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" with a star beneath. The reverse bears the description in several lines: "MANILA-LEGASPI LINE/ OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED/ BY/ PRESIDENT/ MANUEL L. QUEZON/ OF THE PHILIPPINES,/ MAY/ 1938."

Quezon died on August 1, 1944, just a few days before the invasion of the Philippines by the liberating American armed forces.

His home province, Tayabas, was renamed after him and was thenceforth called Quezon province. An oval-shaped medal bearing the bust of Quezon facing right was issued to commemorate the Quezon Provincial Carnival and Exposition in 1947. The medal was issued in silver, by Zamora, and was uniface.



Oval-shaped medal issued by the Quezon Provincial Carnival and Exposition in 1947.



The tragic death by assassination of Mrs. Quezon was recalled in a medal issued in her memory in 1949. (above)



Bataan Commemorative Medal, 1947.

In later years, a series of three medals commemorating the 25th anniversary of Bataan and Corregidor were issued, struck by J. Tupaz. The obverse bore the jugate busts of President Quezon and General Douglas MacArthur facing left. (B-918-21)

This year the country is celebrating the birth centennial of Manuel Luis Quezon. A set of two commemorative coins are planned to be issued for the occasion, a 50-peso coin and a 25-peso coin, both in silver. Designed by the CB's numismatic consultant, the 50-peso coin bears the bust profile of MLQ facing right occupying the center and left half of the

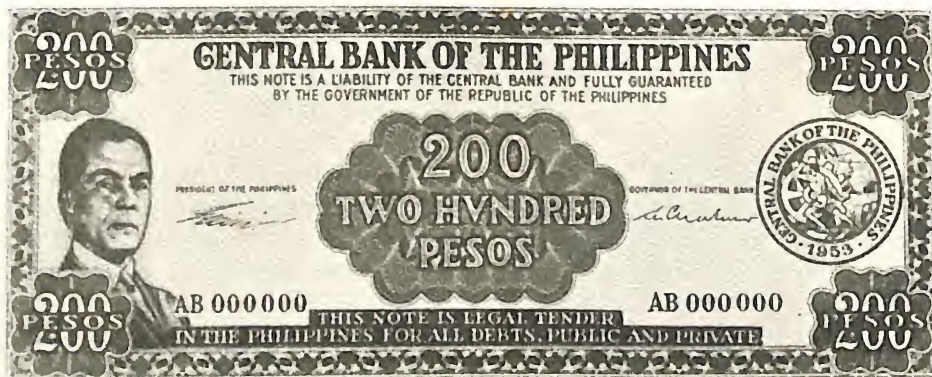


Approved designs of the forthcoming Quezon centennial coins. At left is the 50-Piso coin featuring his bust while the 25-P at right has the Quezon Memorial monument.

obverse, with the seal of the commonwealth in the right upper quadrant and the dates 1878-1978 in the right lower quadrant. The legend below reads: "MANUEL L. QUEZON." The 25-peso coin depicts the Quezon monument on the obverse "1878" to the left of the monument, "1978" to the right, and "MANUEL L. QUEZON" below. The reverses of both bear the coat-of-arms of the Republic, "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPI-

NAS" above, and the value below. The coins will be made available singly or as a set, and will be included as part of the 1978-proof set of Coinage of the Republic.

Although numismatics traditionally includes coins and medals only, it is worthy to note that Quezon's portrait appears on two banknotes, the ₱200, which has been demonetized and the ₱20-note still circulating.



Proposed design for the ₱200 bill of the CB English banknotes. Not adopted.



TOKENS OF THE REVOLUTION?

by Angelita G. Legarda, M.D.

Two more unidentified and undocumented pieces have surfaced from the Laguna region in recent times. The pieces are crudely struck, round, of base metal alloy, both dated 1899.

Unlike the previous finds (see *Barrilla*, January 1978) which are dated in the first half of the 18th century, these pieces, purportedly of much later vintage, bear a date which is historically significant in that the year 1899 is encompassed by the period of the Revolution.

The design of the pieces lends support to the possibility that they may have been associated with the revolution, since the triangle with three stars, one at each point within the triangle, is a well-known revolutionary symbol. This basic design is in fact found on one type of the 2-centavo coins struck in Malolos by the revolutionary government. The latter, however, were well engraved and machine struck whereas the newly discovered specimens have a much cruder appearance. Another difference is that instead of the sun in the center of the triangle, the pieces described here bear the letter "L." One can guess if one wishes that "L" may

have stood for "Laguna." The reverses, though badly corroded can be seen to bear the letters "RF", in one case punched twice. Here again, these could be interpreted as meaning "Republika Filipinas". The two pieces described here bear the values "2c." and "4c.", respectively. (Fig. Nos. 3 & 4)

Are these pieces indeed tokens of the revolution? In this article we would like to explore that possibility although obviously any conclusions arrived at would necessarily be no more than educated guesses.

It is a fact that the Malolos Congress of November 26, 1898 authorized the minting of coinage. The new Philippine Republic issued two varieties of copper coins, each worth two centavos, which were struck at the army arsenal in Malolos. The first variety had the sun and three stars in the upper center, above an



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

island, and the date 1899 below. The legend above read "Republica Filipina." On the reverse, the numeral "2" surrounded by olive and laurel branches in the center, the word, "LIBERTAD" above, and "CENTIMOS DE PESO" below. The second variety, slightly larger in size than the above, had a triangle with sun and three stars in the center of the obverse, the legend "REPUBLICA FILIPINA" above and the date "1899" below between two tiny circles. The reverse bore a large "2" in the center surrounded by a wreath of laurel branches. Mintage of these coins was unknown, but was probably very limited because the fledgling Republic was a short-lived one.

The outbreak of the war with the United States took place on February 4, 1899. The Filipino army was organized on a regional basis, each province organizing its brigades and regiments under the command of generals and chiefs who were native sons of the province. One of the generals of the southern Tagalog provinces was Gen. Paciano Rizal, brother of Jose P. Rizal, already a national hero.

Descriptions of some of the campaigns in the southern Tagalog area are given here as taken from Prof. Gregorio F. Zaide's "The Philippine Revolution":

LAWTON'S CAMPAIGN IN LAGUNA DE BAY. After the capture of Malolos, General Otis surprisingly stopped MacArthur's campaign. He recalled General Lawton . . . and sent him on a minor campaign in Laguna de Bay. On April 8, 1899, Lawton left San Pedro, Makati, with an American expedition of 1500 troops . . . He sailed up the Pasig river, crossed Laguna de Bay, and landed near Santa Cruz (capital of Laguna province) in the afternoon of April 9th. The following morning, the 10th of April, 1899, he captured Santa Cruz.

From Santa Cruz, Lawton marched inland, overcoming the Filipino resistance and captured Pagsanjan (April 11th) and the lakeshore towns of Lumbang, Longos and Paete on April 12th. While his tired troops were bivouacked at Paete, he received orders from Otis to return immediately to Manila. Accordingly, he postponed his plan to attack Calamba and brought back



Fig. 3

his troops to Manila on April 17.

His splendid, lightning-like campaign proved to be a mere reconnaissance. His victories gave no permanent advantage to Uncle Sam. No sooner had he returned to Manila than General Cailles' forces reoccupied Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan, Lumbang, Longos, and Paete.



Fig. 4

(Lawton died on December 19, 1899, in a battle near the Marikina river in San Mateo defended by Gen. Licerio Geronimo and his guerrillas. It was an ironic twist of fate that the general responsible for the capture of the notorious Apache Chief Geronimo should meet death at the hands of a Filipino general of the same name)

The occupation of the Southern Tagalog provinces by the Americans is described by Zaide as follows:

"After Lawton's death, Gen. Otis moved to crush the Filipino forces in the Southern Tagalog provinces — Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas (Quezon). One brigade, General Wheaton in command, with two companies of Macabebe scouts, and another one, under General Theodore Schwann, were readied for the offensive. The general plan was for Wheaton's brigade to fight General Trias' men in Cavite until Schwann's brigade, marching

along the west shore of Laguna de Bay, could establish a line running from Biñan to Naic, thus hemming in the Cavite patriots.

On January 4, 1900, Schwann began his march from San Pedro, Makati. On the following day he captured Biñan, after a brisk engagement with Gen. Paciano Rizal's troops. On the 7th of January, his brigade moved towards Silang, while Wheaton's brigade, which was based at Imus, began the attack on Dasmariñas, Kawit, and San Francisco de Malabon. After a series of furious skirmishes, Trias' troops were dispersed, and Wheaton and Schwann became masters of Cavite province. The Biñan-Naic line was established, and all towns along this sector were garrisoned by American soldiers.

The next phase in the offensive was the conquest

of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas. Meanwhile, Col. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the American garrison at Calamba, was busy fighting General Rizal. After defeating Rizal's guerrillas at Los Baños, he marched to Santo Tomas, Batangas and captured this town. With artillery and infantry reinforcements from Wheaton's brigade, he moved towards Lipa, while Schwann's brigade was closing in from Cavite. On January 15, Lipa was taken and looted by the American soldiers. The next day, Schwann reached Batangas soil and systematically occupied town after town, despite General Malvar's resistance.

From his headquarters at Lipa, Schwann directed the campaign in Laguna and Tayabas. His infantry elements captured Alaminos, San Pablo, and Nagcarlan with little opposition; but, at Mahayhay, the Filipino guerrillas resisted stoutly. On January 23rd, Sta Cruz, capital of Laguna, was captured. Meanwhile, Schwann's cavalry under Col. E.M.

Hayes captured Sariaya, Tayabas, Lucena, Tiaong, and San Pablo. From San Pablo it proceeded to Santa Cruz and rejoined the infantry.

Organized resistance in the Southern Tagalog provinces collapsed. The principal towns were garrisoned by American forces. But in the hills, Generals Malvar, Cailles and Trias organized their guerrilla brigades and carried on the war."

It is possible that the generals of the revolution in the southern Tagalog provinces found it necessary to manufacture tokens for their needs, resorting to cruder methods of production due to lack of adequate machinery. If so, the mintage, again, could not have been very large since the troops were too occupied with fighting and were constantly on the move.

If the above is conceded, then the interpretation of the letter "L" as indicating "Laguna" would be as good as any other for the time being until further documentation can be found.

If this theory is accepted, or substantiated in the future, we can add the two specimens described and illustrated here to the short list of rare and elusive coinage of the revolution. □

SAVE IN BANKS

Philippine Numismatists

FELIPE LIAO

by Doris G. Nuyda

After one gets to know Felipe Liao, one begins to wonder which of his many interests occupies him most – his business (he is president of his own electronic business system firm) or his collections.

For on meeting him, one learns that, one, he is a numismatist, member of the PNAS board of directors, this year's (as well as last year's) chairman of the PNAS convention; two, he is a stamp collector; three, an art and antique collector; and four, a pottery collector. And as if these are not enough, he has also started to collect vintage cigarette wrappers (his oldest piece dates back to 1899), sweepstakes tickets, and old Spanish documents, some of which reveal what some of the country's luminaries one or two generations ago were up to.

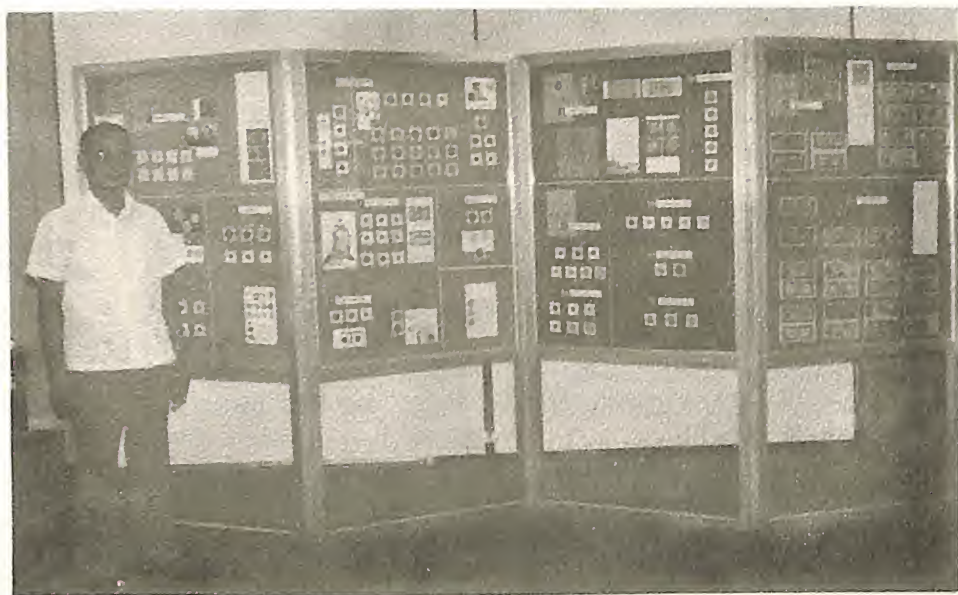
But then, business must be going great, especially with members of the family taking charge, so that Liao can enjoy his leisurely pursuits to the hilt.

Collecting, he says, was in his blood since childhood. As a schoolboy in Cebu, where he was born, he remembers spending hours after classes 'scavenging'



office waste baskets for stamped envelopes which he would exchange for brand new foreign stamps. A businessman of his acquaintance, obviously a stamp collector, was only too happy to trade. His interest in stamps was a decided advantage, the young Liao found out, when his grades in geography started to go up.

Today, his hobbies may often take up a great slice of his time, but the fact that he is still more interested in *acquiring* rather than in *selling* indicates that it's all



Liao before his exhibit at the China Banking Corporation branch in Makati.

still a hobby and that is really as far as he wants to go.

Despite his diversity, numismatics still remains his major hobby (though it must be mentioned that it shares equal rank with philately, his first love), and it is in the "errors and oddities in paper money" department that he feels he can hold his own. Liao has been a recipient twice of PNAS awards.

Two particularly interesting pieces in his numismatics collection are two bills, a P50 and a P100 — with the signature of Central Bank Governor Licaros missing. Liao, on acquiring them, hastened to correct the error on his own, so he requested Governor Licaros to personally sign on the specific spot on the notes. With that fresh signature, the notes in his keeping are today pieces of very special, very legal tender.

Liao has an eagle eye when it comes to errors. Many of those in his collection were acquired through the usual business channels, and so he wonders how they passed the well-trained scrutiny of mint and bank inspectors.

Besides its informative and educational value, a collection of errors can provide the beholder with some amusing moments, according to Liao. Imagine a paper note, he says, minus the face of Bonifacio, or with two faces of Bonifacio, or with crooked printing, or with two different denominations printed on one single note (like, a note with 50 (pesos) marked on one corner and 20 on the other). But the greater number of errors are not as easily discernible — like the discrepancies in serial numbers which are always in fine print.

Nothing shows off the frailty of the

human factor as clearly as these innocent-looking, even amusing, errors, he observes. What would happen, he asks, if any of them were allowed to circulate?

Actually, Liao has an extensive collection of both coins and paper money, aside from the error notes. He even holds a minor exhibit of representative pieces at the ground floor of the China Banking Corporation branch in Salcedo street, Makati. This exhibit tells the history of the Philippines through money from the piloncito to the ₱5,000 gold coin of 1977.

A collector for more than 30 years,

Liao reports that he has not been keeping a constant tempo: some years he is relaxed and easy, while other years, like the present, he goes about as in a fever. This fluctuation along with the 'surprise catches' that come his way every now and then, makes collecting the exciting and truly enjoyable hobby that it is for him.

Incidentally, as we write this, we learn one more thing about our numismatist; that he is now deep in the study of beads, particularly those which were used as money in our prehistory. We look forward to whatever findings on the subject he comes up with. □

CANADIAN DONATES TO M.M.



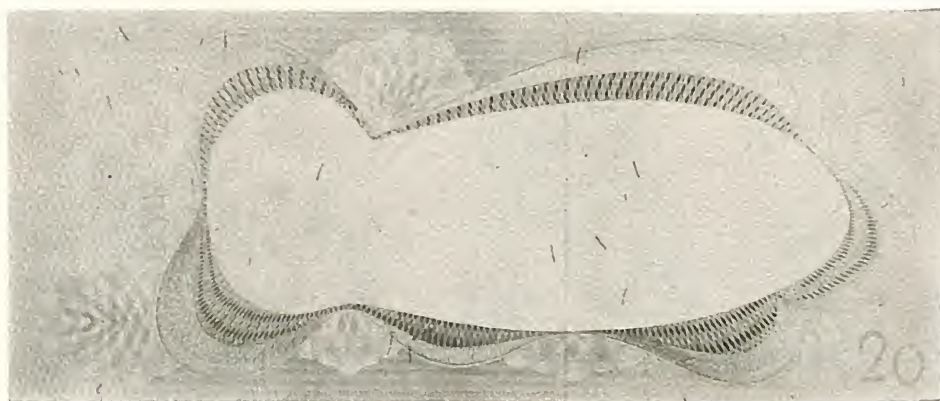
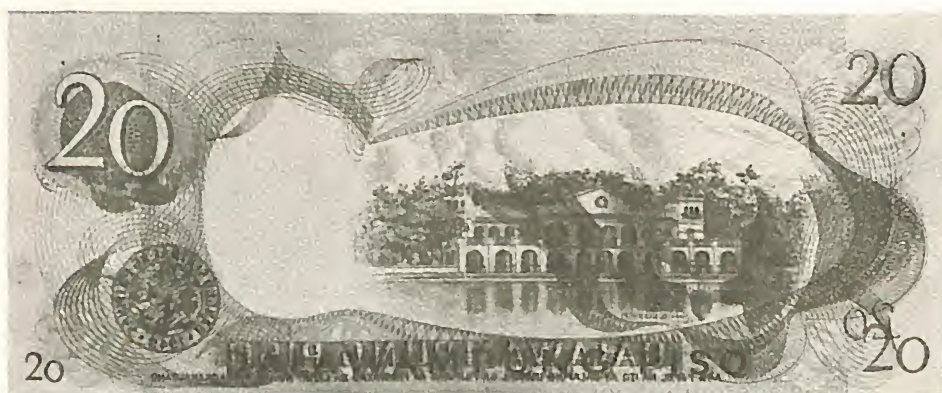
Mr. Joseph Rathgeb of Canada recently donated to the Money Museum one Canadian banknote commemorating the centenary of the federation. The donation was presented by Mr. Roy Watts (shown above with *Barrilla* editors Benito & Angelita Legarda), the donor's friend who was a recent Manila visitor.

This is the second donation of Mr. Rathgeb to the MM, the first being a number of Samar guerrilla currency which he kept as souvenir items while he was in that province during the early stage of the liberation of the Philippines as a pilot of the U.S. Air Force. His plane was shot down by the Japanese and he was rescued by the Filipino guerillas who cared for him until the coming of MacArthur's forces.

Errors on Quezon Banknotes

Ed's Note: The error banknotes featured here belong to the collection of Mr. Felipe Liao.













JAPANESE INVASION MONEY

by Guy Davis

Japanese Invasion Money, often referred to as JIM among paper money collectors, was carefully prepared and executed by the Japanese Government in their ambitious plans of conquest of East Asian nations with intent to make them semi-independent states within a Japanese sphere of influence (East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere).

Reflecting its national character of paying meticulous attention to detail, Japan sent with its conquering armies five complete paper money systems for use in each of the conquered nations and regions.

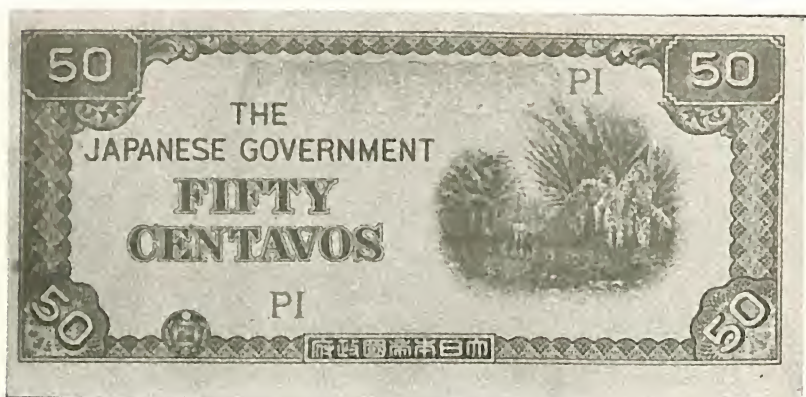
Currency issued for the invaded areas are distinguished by their corresponding monetary units and the initial letters of these countries were used in the prefix of the Plate Letters as the following:

- P — Philippine (Pesos and centavos)
- S — Dutch East Indies for Sumatra, the most important island of the group (Gulden and cents)
- M — Malaya (Dollars and cents)
- B — Burma (Rupees and cents)
- O — Oceania; British possessions in the South Pacific, Solomon and Gilbert Islands (Pounds and Shillings)

As puppet governments were formed, second issues were printed to gain the confidence of the population. For the Philippines, serial nos. were used and the Rizal Monument for the vignette. For the Dutch East Indies, new designs were made with the Roepiah as the monetary unit, and retaining the Plate Letter "S" (Sumatra).

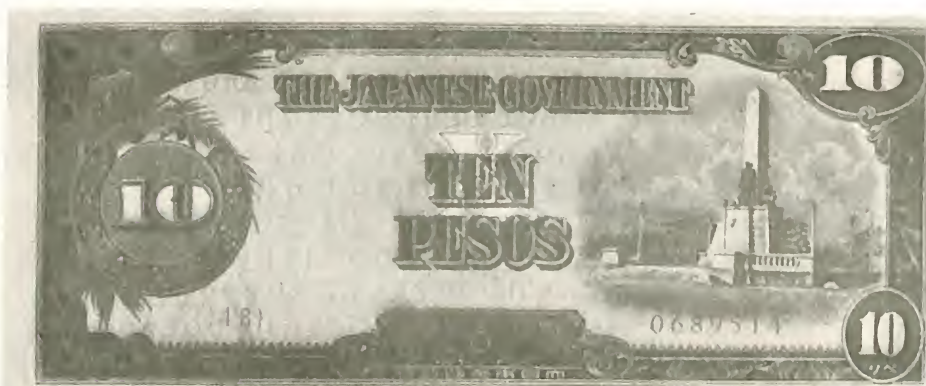
PHILIPPINES (First Issue)







PHILIPPINES (Second Issue)





DUTCH EAST INDIES



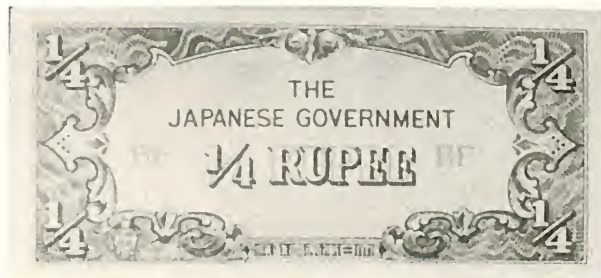
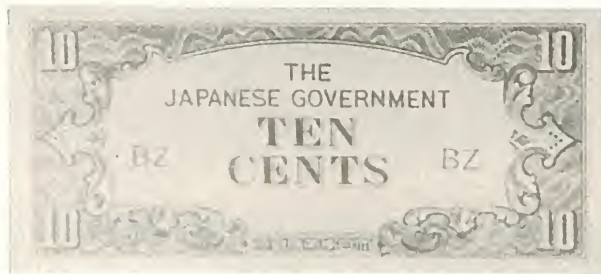
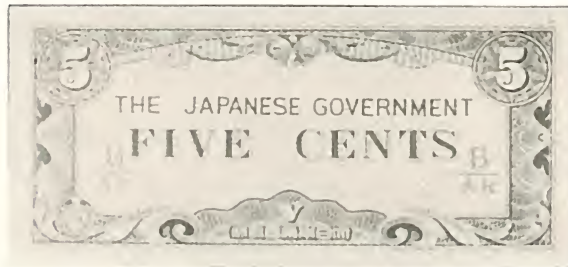




MALAYA



BURMA







OCEANIA





Ancient Coin Section

The Romance and Beauty of Ancient Gold

by Herbert Ledyard

Does your pulse beat faster when you hold a gold coin in your hand? Don't fret, gold has captivated the human race from the earliest times to the present day. What, then, is your reaction when the coins are ancient gold? Here before you are golden pieces of micro-art with the power to carry you off to the times of Alexander III, the Great, Phoenician Carthage prior to the first Punic War, and Hadrian's Rome.

Some authorities feel that Alexander's staters were not struck until his invasion of Asia, but the large gold deposits at the mines of Crenides suggest otherwise. Upon landing in Asia Alexander sacrificed to Athena as well as to Zeus and Hercules. Alexander's coins were measured from the Babylonian royal gold standard of 8.42 gm. Their normal weight is 8.6 gm.

When the early settlers were digging the foundations of Carthage, Virgil states that they found the carving of a horse's head at the site. The stylistic reverse of the Carthaginian stater alludes to that event. Persephone on the obverse was intended to represent the Punic Goddess



CENTURION COINS. AU – Stater, Alexander III, The Great, 336-323 B.C. Athena/Nike. 8.35 gms.

Tanit. There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that much of the Carthaginian gold was procured from West Africa. When the supply of gold became limited during the African campaign of the Syracusan Tyrant, Agathocles, the weight of the stater was reduced to that of the Shekel, 7.6 gm. As the war progressed the weight continued to decline as more and more silver was amalgamated with the gold.

The Roman Emperor Trajan, shortly before his death, appointed Hadrian as his successor in A.D. 117. Besides being a capable engineer and builder, Hadrian could trace his family origins to the early days of the famous Scipios. He received the title of COS III (Consul for the Third Time) in A.D. 119. After Augustus



AU – Aureus, Hadrian, A.D. 117-138. Bust right/Sol in quadriga. 7.20 gms.

(Octavian), the weight of the aureus was standardized at 7.8 gm. The actual weight, however, was usually lower, and scales were used in most transactions with gold. By the time of Caracalla (A.D. 198), the weight of the aureus had fallen to 6.55 gm.



AU/AR – Stater (Electrum), Carthage, 310-370 B.C. Persephone/Horse. 7.22 gms.

Have you noticed how Athena's hair hangs down in ringlets? Take note of Persephone's coiffure. The next time you see the Nike of Samothrace in the Louvre, remember her inspiration on ancient Greek gold. Particularly she may be found on the staters of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and commemorate his victory over Ptolemy during the naval battle off Salamis (B.C. 306). Hadrian's Sol in quadriga illustrates the influence of the cult of Sol in Syria. Both Marc Anthony and Trajan had been similarly affected during their Oriental campaigns. When you attempt to draw a quadriga within a circle of 20 mm. diameter, reflect upon the skill of the ancient die makers.

We have traveled together an ancient trail, indeed. We have journeyed from Macedon and the mines at Crenides, to Carthage and the mines in West African, and at the end, all roads lead to Rome. Is it any wonder there's a condition known as "gold fever"? □

There is, perhaps, nothing more likely to disturb the tranquility of nations than their being bound to mutual contributions for any common object that does not yield an equal and coincident benefit. For it is an observation, as true as it is trite, that there is nothing men differ so readily about as the payment of money.

... The Numismatist, March, 1957

The Emperor of the “Thundering Legion”

by Herbert Ledyard

What kind of man would develop from a boy who adopted the plain and coarse philosopher's tunic at the age of eleven? RIC-1311 depicts Marcus Aurelius at the age of 31/32. This is not graybeard with his nose stuck in a dusty tome. The proud head is bare and still youthful. He has curly hair and a short, light beard. On this coin he proudly claims PII FIL (ius), pious son . . . in honor of Antonius Pius who had adopted him.

Whether alone, or as co-regent with Verus, or with Commodus (his son), from A.D. 161 until his death on campaign in 179, Marcus Aurelius inherited an empire that was constantly besieged and in jeopardy from all quarters. One campaign followed another, e.g., against the Parthians led by Volagases III, the Slovaks under King Bolemir, then the Marcommani and the Quadi on the Rhine-Danube frontiers. In 175 one of his best commanders, Avidius Cassius, revolted in Asia. There was no time to sit home at Rome and read philosophy. Certainly one of the first “barracks” emperors.

Despite the infamous infidelity of Faustina, Marcus pretended not to know. When Avidius Cassius was assassinated, Aurelius recommended mercy to the Senate for Cassius' family and for the



AE – Sestertius, A.D. 152-153. Marcus Aurelius, bust draped, bare head right/Roma (Britannica) seated to the right.

conspirators. Although the Christians were considered to be a danger to the established order, and the atrocities at Lyon are well documented, the facts concerning the severity of Marcus' orders to the Governor at Lyon are controversial.

During the climax in the war with the Quadi in 174, the Roman army found themselves in desperate straits. Extreme thirst took its toll. Many of the soldiers were near exhaustion. At the height of the battle, a sudden rainstorm discharged hail and lightning on the enemy while drenching the Romans. The great victory and miracle was attributed to a Christian legion in the army. This legion became famous for its valor and is remembered as the "Thundering Legion", for later they wore the device of a thunderbolt on their shields. The Antonine Column, erected in memoriam to Aurelius by Commodus, is on view in the Piazza Colonna at Rome.

There you can still see the "Thundering Legion" . . . yet joined in battle.

There is a decipherable inscription (at Trencin on the Vah River in mod. Czechoslovakia) that commemorates a battle in 179. The translation reads: "850 SOLDIERS DEDICATE THIS PLACE TO THE VICTORY OF THE EMPEROR OVER HIS ENEMIES. CAUSED TO BE INSCRIBED BY CONS, LEGATE OF THE SECOND LEGION, ENCAMPED IN LAUGARCIA."¹

Marcus believed and practiced: "A man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else."² Few would disagree that the boy became quite a man. What say you? □

¹*The Slovaks, Their History and Traditions*, Peter P. Yurchak, Orbana Press, 1947.

²*The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, The Harvard Classics, 1937.

Of all antiquities coins are the smallest, yet, as a class, the most authoritative in record, and the widest in range. No history is so unbroken as that which they tell; no geography so complete, no art so continuous in sequence, nor so broad in extent; no mythology so ample and so various. Unknown kings, and lost towns, forgotten divinities, and new schools of art, have here their authentic record.

. . . . *The Numismatist*, June 1957

World Coin Section

SWAZILAND COINS

by Tarquin Olivier

Mr. Olivier is regional manager for Asia of Thomas De La Rue, the bank-notes printer, who also represent the Royal Mint. His publications include "The Eye of the Day" a book about people of Southeast Asia published in 1964 by Heinemann, London, and Morrow, New York.

The inception of a totally new national currency, where none before existed, allows the maximum possible freedom in choosing design, shape, size and colour. This removes the awkwardness which exists in established coinages, when inflation makes desirable the introduction of a new coin — one of a higher value through coining the lowest banknote, or reducing the intrinsic value in an existing denomination through use of cheaper metal.

Easy differentiation from existing denominations is achieved by introducing a shaped coin, or the use of metal of a different colour. This helps to avoid muddle between values, and the enormous metal cost tied up for years in issuing larger coins and yet larger again, to add to the combined tonnage already swinging around in handbags, pockets, and sporrans.

But the avoidance of muddle by these means often causes the new coin to look as if it had been threateningly laid by a cuckoo into an established happy family of coins. People may worry about what it

portends for their standards of value; will their medium of exchange ever be safe and sound again and free from Government interference?

Their feelings can be surprisingly strong because they grow attached to their coinage, the first real inducement a child has to learn how to count.

So for the first ever national coinage, covering all values, the emblems used should reflect a sense of identity. The head of a reigning monarch is a natural choice for the obverse, especially for Swaziland, whose King Sobhuza II is revered in the country's innermost life.

Lucky is the coin sculpter to have such a head to model from, with such depth of line and vigour of expression. And with the wide spread of agricultural activity, from tropical sugarcane and pineapple, to temperate pinewood forests, the choice of design for the reverse is indeed wide, and in keeping with the desire to equate the medium of exchange with items of identified worth.

The new coinage had to replace the cent denominations of the South African



Rand. These continue to circulate side by side with the national coinage; the Swazis had to consider ideas which were distinctive.

This was a practical consideration in recommending to them the introduction of a totally unround coinage. It made economic sense for the one and five cent equivalent to be in bronze. The replacement of cupro nickel for the South African pure nickel higher values was also economic, though the colour remained identical in terms of being bright white metal.

Differentiation through size alone would have lead to pitfalls, since if the ten cent were a minimum of three millimetres larger or smaller in diameter

than the Rand equivalent, this would have solved one problem but led to another. The coin would have been recognisably different from its equivalent, but perforce, rather close to the size of another value over the border. This could on the one hand have made it popular for misuse in the parking meters of Johannesburg; on the other hand, if smaller, it could have appeared inferior to the coin it was replacing in terms of intrinsic value.

The final reason was an emotional one; to use this uniqueness to celebrate the existence of a reigning African King, of ancient lineage, the supreme embodiment of the Swazi people's way of life. □

QUEZON CENTENNIAL COINS



Approved designs for the 25-Piso (left) and 50-Piso (right) Quezon Centennial coins.

Two crown-size silver coins will be issued by the Central Bank late this year to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Commonwealth and a leading crusader of Philippine independence. Both coins were designed by Angelita G. Legarda, *Barrilla* Executive Editor and CB numismatic consultant.

A 25-Piso coin will have on its obverse the Quezon Memorial Monument with the legend "1878" and "1978" flanking it and "MANUEL L. QUEZON" inscribed below. The reverse will feature the seal of the Republic circumscribed by the legend "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS" and "25-PISO".

The 50-Piso denomination will feature the bust of Quezon facing left with the seal of the Commonwealth on the first quadrant and the inscription "1878-1978" below it. The reverse will be similar to that of the 25-Piso except for the value.

This will be the second time that Quezon has been honored on the country's coins. During the inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935, a set of three coins featuring his bust conjoined with those of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Commissioner Frank Murphy was issued and is now considered a numismatic rarity.



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